

BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS), EXAMINATION- 2025

NEP- SEMESTER – IV

MJRST07T- Rural Development Theories and Approaches

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks- 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

PART- A : Answer any SIX (6) of the following

6×2.5= 15

1. Write down the dimensions of rural development.
2. Define social dimensions of rural development.
3. What is Big Push Theory?
4. List out the digital resources.
5. Write a short note on MYRADA.
6. What do you mean by circularity?
7. Write a note on the concept of renewable energy with example(s).
8. State modernization values.

PART- B: Answer any FIVE (5) of the following

5×5= 25

9. Rural Economic development theory of J.C. Kumarappa.
10. Write a note on System theory.
11. How does rural technology theory serve rural communities?
12. What do you understand about basic resource theory?
13. Briefly write dependency theory.
14. State Growth Centre Theory.

PART-C: Answer any FOUR (4) of the following

4×10= 40

15. Discuss Community Driven Development (CDD).
16. Explain multipurpose approach.
17. Critically examine Growth Centre Approach.
18. Analyse minimum needs approach.
19. Enumerate Broad front approach.

Bachelor of Rural Studies (B.R.S.) Examination, 2025
Semester-IV (NEP)
Rural Studies
Paper – MJRST08T
(Advanced Economics for Rural Studies-II)

Time-3 hrs

Full marks: 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.
Notations and symbols have their usual meaning

1. Answer **any eight** questions from the following:

8x2.5=20

- (a) Define the concept of GDP.
- (b) What is transfer earning?
- (c) Define the concept of NNP.
- (d) What is personal disposable income?
- (e) Define the concept of inflation.
- (f) What is unemployment?
- (g) Define the concept of occupational structure.
- (h) What is the circular flow of income?
- (i) Define the concept of GNP in an open economy and a closed economy.

2. Answer **any three** questions from the following:

3x6=18

- (a) Discuss the problems of estimating national income of a country. 6
- (b) Is GNP a good indicator of social welfare? Explain. 6
- (c) Shows the relationship between occupational structure and economic development of a country. 6
- (d) Discuss the main features of the first report of the National Income Estimation Committee formed in 1949. 6

3. Answer **any three** questions from the following:

3x14=42

- (a) What are the types of inflation? Discuss. Describe the impact of inflation on the economy. 7+7=14
- (b) Discuss the methods of estimating national income of India. Discuss the trends of shares of different sectors in GDP of India. 7+7=14
- (c) Define the concept of work force participation rate (WPR). Discuss the trends of work force participation rate of India. 4+10=14
- (d) Discuss the nature of agrarian economy of India. Discuss the roles of agriculture in economic development of India. 7+7=14

Bachelor of Rural Studies (B.R.S.) Examination, 2025

Semester- 4 (NEP)

Rural Studies

Paper-MJRST09T

(Quantitative Techniques)

Time- 3 hrs

Full marks: 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.

Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

Answer *any four questions* ($4 \times 20 = 80$)

1. (a) Consider a data:

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 20\}$

Find the standard deviation and variance of the data. (10+2 = 12)

- (b) What is the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data? Suppose you are given a data with $CV = 60\%$. How you can compare this CV with the CV of the previous data given in question 1(a)? (3+5=8)

2. (a) Find the value of $\{ 27^{\frac{2}{3}} + 1000^{\frac{-2}{3}} \}$ (4)

- (b) Find the value of $\{ \log_c c^{2025} - 4048 \log_c c^{0.5} \}$ (6)

- (c) Find the sum of up to 100-th term of the following series:

3, 8, 13, 18, (10)

3. (a) Consider any two square matrix A and B of order 2. Then given examples of A and B such that,

(i) $AB = BA$ (10)

(ii) $AB \neq BA$ (10)

4. (a) Find the determinants of matrix C and D, where

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 84 \\ 91 & 16 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 15 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4+4=8)$$

- (b) Is it possible to find the inverse of the matrix D ? (2)

- (c) Find the inverse of the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

5. Consider the following data:

Class boundaries	Frequency
30.5 – 40.5	8
40.5 – 50.5	16
50.5 – 60.5	24
60.5 – 70.5	10
70.5 – 80.5	2

Find the median and mode for the above data. (10+10=20)

Bachelor of Rural Studies (B.R.S.) Examination, 2025

Semester-IV (NEP)

Rural Studies

Paper – MJRST10T-Rural Social Transformation

Time-3 hrs

Full Marks: 80

**Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.
Notations and symbols have their usual meaning**

Q.1. Answer any five questions of the following. (Marks: 5*6 = 30)

- A. What is the role of the State in developing rural areas? Give reasons and examples.
- B. Explain the difference between WID and GAD in your own words.
- C. What is Rural Social Change? Give examples.
- D. What is westernization? Write down its features.
- E. What is hegemony? Explain key ideas of the subaltern perspective.
- F. Write a comparison between the functional and conflict perspectives
- G. Explain the concepts: public sphere and communicative action.
- H. Write the difference between modernity and post-modernity?

Q.2 Answer any five questions of the following. (Marks: 5*10= 50)

- A. What is globalization? Discuss the discontents of globalization.
 - B. What is the false need? Discuss the theory of one-dimensional man.
 - C. Critically explain the Lewis Wirth theory of 'urbanism as a way of life'.
 - D. What do you mean by social movement? Discuss the characteristics of social movements.
 - E. What is Modernisation Theory? How is it different from Dependency Theory?
 - F. Describe how cities and villages are different using the idea of the Rural-Urban Continuum.
 - G. Critically examine the Michel Foucault theory of power.
 - H. What do you mean by risk society? Explain the globalisation of risk.
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Four-Year Undergraduate Examination, 2025

Semester – IV (NEP)

English

AECC (Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course): English Language and Communication II

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 40

Questions are of equal value.

Answer any *four* questions.

1. Write an e-mail to the Principal of your Bhavana seeking permission to organise an interdepartmental debate competition.
2. As the representative of your Department, draft a notice for organising a farewell function for the outgoing students in the next month.
3. Write an essay on any one of the following topics:
a) Impact of social media on the youth of the country, b) Climate crisis and its effect on humans, c) The problem of unemployment, d) Festivals of Santiniketan

4) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

5X2= 10

Rabindranath Tagore was a towering figure in Indian literature and culture. Born on May 7, 1861, in Calcutta, India, Tagore was a polymath - a renowned Bengali poet, philosopher, playwright, educator, and composer. His literary works are known for their lyricism, depth, and universality, exploring themes of love, nature, spirituality, and the human condition. Tagore's collection of poems, "Gitanjali", earned him the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913, making him the first non-European to receive this honor. He was a key figure in India's cultural renaissance, influencing not only literature but also art, music, and education. Tagore founded Visva-Bharati University, which aimed to promote cultural exchange and holistic learning. Tagore's vision for education emphasized the importance of creativity, freedom and holistic learning. He believed in the unity of all knowledge and the interconnectedness of different cultures. His legacy extends beyond India, inspiring artists, writers, and thinkers worldwide. Today, Tagore's works continue to be celebrated for their beauty, wisdom, and relevance.

- a. When was Rabindranath Tagore born?
- b. What award did Tagore receive in 1913?
- c. What themes did Tagore's writings explore?
- d. What did Tagore emphasize in his vision for education?
- e. What institution did Tagore establish, and what was its aim?

5. Write a précis of the passage given below and add a suitable title.

Unemployment in India remains a significant challenge, driven by a complex interplay of economic, demographic, and structural factors. As of 2025, the unemployment rate hovers around 7-8%, with urban areas and youth facing higher joblessness. The country's rapidly growing population, adding millions to the workforce annually, outpaces job creation, particularly in the formal sectors. While agriculture employs nearly 40% of the workforce, it contributes less to GDP, reflecting underemployment and low productivity. The manufacturing and service sectors, though growing, struggle to absorb the surplus labour due to automation and skill mismatches. Educated youth, especially graduates, face high unemployment due to a gap between academic training and industry demands. Government initiatives like Skill India and Make in India aim to boost employability and industrial growth, but their impact is gradual. Rural-to-urban migration further strains urban job markets, leading to informal employment with low wages and poor conditions. Women's participation in the workforce remains low, exacerbating gender disparities. Despite recent economic reforms, bureaucratic hurdles and inadequate infrastructure hinder job creation. Addressing unemployment requires sustained investment in education, skill development, and labour-intensive industries to align with India's demographic dividend and economic aspirations.